

## A Russian Heroine

By F. A. MITCHEL

Anna Pavlovna was a Russian girl who lived near the border between Austria and Russia. Her father and brothers were in the Russian army fighting against the Germans and Austrians while Anna and her mother remained in their cabin home endeavoring to extract a living from the little patch of ground which surrounded it. There came a time when the Russian army was driven back past their cabin and in due time an Austrian army advanced, taking up the position which had been held by the Russians. One day a general, followed by a member of his staff, rode up to the cabin. Dismounting he went in and looked about him. The cabin had but one story, but there were three rooms—a living room, a kitchen and a dining room. Going into the living room, the general told his aid to go to the general's under his command and tell them to come to him for a conference. The aid rode away, and presently the general began to ride up to the cabin and join their commander in the living room.

It is nearly always cold in Russia—that is, where this part of the great world's war was going on, and Anna was directed to make a fire in a big stove that stood in the room. This she did, and the aid moved a table in the center of the room on which he spread maps. When half a dozen officers had joined the commander the door of the room they occupied was closed.

For three hours the men talked over a plan of attack for the next day. There was not the trench fighting in Russia there was in the west of Europe, and the attack was to be more like such warfare has been in past times.

At 10 o'clock in the morning one of the generals was to attack the Russian right flank. As soon as reinforcements to that point another attack was to be made on the left flank. This was to be the main offensive, and the ground on that side being disadvantageous for the Russians, the attack there was to be persisted in till the flank was turned. Then a third bolt was to be launched on the center.

The commander took a pencil and a bit of paper and noted all these points, elaborating them so that there would be no mistake. This paper he gave to the aid with instructions to make a copy of what he had written for each one of his subordinates, that there should be no mistake through failure of memory. This was done. Then the commander called for the paper on which were his instructions and, that it might not fall into any one else's hands, opened the stove door, noticed that the fire within burned brightly, tossed the paper in and closed the door. Then the officers left the cabin and rode back, each to his own headquarters.

Later in the day Anna went into the living room to make it tidy after the occupation of the officers, who had left the dirt from their boots. She swept the floor, rearranged the furniture and, taking up the sweepings in a dustpan, opened the stove door to throw them in. Near the front of the stove lay a bit of paper, or rather fragment, for one-third of it had been burned. Anna took the paper out of the stove and saw writing on it. A very little of the writing had been burned. It was in the German language, so the girl could not understand what it was, but though she was only a peasant with little or no education, she surmised that it might be of importance to the Russian military commander.

She showed the paper to her mother, who, though she could not decipher the writing on it, agreed with her daughter that it might be of service to their countrymen. But when Anna proposed to try to make her way with it through the Austrian lines the woman could not at once consent, for she knew that if Anna were caught with it on her she would be killed at once.

The problem with Anna was how to conceal the paper. She finally decided to tear off all but the writing and roll it into a little ball. She would carry the ball in her mouth and if necessary would swallow it.

She left the cabin at nightfall to try and steal her way through the lines. She spent much time searching for a point where the line was thin, but failed to find such a place. But the soldiers slept, and by crawling through bushes she eluded them. The patrolling sentries were awake, but she watched till one of them had reached the far end of his beat and passed over it before he returned. Beyond the camp sentries were pickets, and these she succeeded in passing in the same way.

When about midnight she attempted to pass the Russian pickets she was fired at and wounded, but she cried out in Russian: "Let me pass. I bring news to your general." Then the picket came to her and helped her in. She was taken to the headquarters of the commander, who was awakened by her conductor, and after telling her story she unrolled the paper she had and handed it to the general. He read it carefully, then, looking at his watch, exclaimed:

"It is past midnight. There is no time to lose. Call the men to arms and send the generals to me."

In the gray of dawn the Austrians came, but found their enemies ready for them. They were also ready for the feint on their flank, the attack on their center and the other flank. The consequence was that the Austrians were thrown into confusion and a rout followed.

Anna received a medal for her service. She would accept no other reward.

### On Picket Duty.

Reserve Recruit on Guard—Advance and give the countersign!

The Courier (impatiently)—I've forgotten it.

Reserve Recruit (with equal impatience)—Well, say "Washington" and pass on. I'm not going to wait all day, for you to think of it.—Puck.

## WILSON FOR BIG ARMY INSURANCE

President Urges Increase of the Limit to \$10,000

### CALLS ACTION IMPERATIVE

Says Obligations of Humanity and Justice Are Involved

Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson wants soldiers and sailors to have \$10,000 government insurance. In a letter to Representative Adamson of Georgia he expressed the hope yesterday that the limit for life insurance available would not remain at \$5,000, to which figure it was cut in committee. The letter follows:

"May I not express to you and through you to the committee on interstate and foreign commerce of the House my sincere gratification at the favorable report the committee has just made on the bill granting family allowance, indemnities and life insurance for the officers and enlisted men of the army and navy, and the hope that the proposed figure may receive the prompt approval of the Congress?"

"There are so many arguments for the bill that I do not know which to put forward as the most imperative. No doubt you have assembled them in your own mind in their most effective order. But what principally appeals to me about the bill is that it takes into consideration the whole obligation of the soldiers not only, but the whole obligation of the government—the obligations of justice and humanity both to the soldier and his family."

"It is one of the most admirable pieces of legislation that has been proposed in connection with the war and I cannot too earnestly urge its adoption."

"I am filled with regret that the limit of life insurance available to the officers and men in the service has been reduced from \$10,000 to \$5,000. I earnestly hope that the \$10,000 may be restored."

### WILSON'S NOTE

#### CREATES STIR

Mathias Erzberger Said to Be Ready to Demand Sweeping Changes.

London, Sept. 5.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"According to reliable information, President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict's peace proposal has made a profound impression in political circles in Germany. Mathias Erzberger, member of the clerical center of the Reichstag, who believes he is backed by a majority of the members of the Reichstag, is expected at the next sitting of the main committee of that body to demand legislation for the immediate introduction of a government responsible to the Reichstag and the abandonment by the government of its plea of inability to act regarding Alsace-Lorraine, to the extent of proposing that the decision regarding the allegiance of these territories shall be left to their inhabitants. It is expected also that he will advocate general disarmament after the war."

It is considered possible that the Reichstag will be dissolved soon after its reassembly and that general elections will be ordered.

### WOMEN PICKET AS THE DRAFT MEN MARCH

Suffragettes Declare That They Will Continue Fight as Long as Pickets Hold Out.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Militants of the national woman's party made yesterday's procession in honor of men drafted for the national army the occasion for more picketing of the White House. Pickets began appearing at the White House gates in pairs, and as the police arrested them others took their places. The women announced they would keep up the battle as long as the supply of pickets held out.

## CUTICURA HEALS BLOTCHES ON ARMS

That Itched and Burned. Hard Crust Formed Like Scale. Face Broke Out. Two Cakes Cuticura Soap and Two Boxes Ointment Healed.

"Great blotches broke out on my arms that would itch and burn so that when I scratched them they spread till my arms were covered. Then a hard crust formed just like a scale. My face too broke out the same way and the eruption caused disfigurement. I lost a good deal of sleep. My arms were inflamed so I could not roll up my sleeves and I was prevented from doing my work."

"I sent for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It gave me relief so I bought more, and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment. I was completely healed. (Signed) Miss Josephine Hovey, Adams Court, Biddeford, Me., July 28, 1916."

You may rely on Cuticura to care for your skin, scalp, hair and hands. Nothing better to clear the skin of pimples and blotches, the scalp of dandruff and the hands of chapping. Besides the Soap has no superior for all toilet uses.

For Free Trial by Return Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Boston." Sold throughout the world.



## MORE NAMES PUT ON THE DRAFT LIST

Orange County Board Adds 48 Names to the Quota from That County.

The local board for Orange county has "certified for service" to the district board 48 additional names, and they are not exempted or discharged. Their names with serial numbers are as follows:

1067 Angus L. McLean, Graniteville.  
128 Glenn Forrest Flint, Randolph.  
679 Leslie Arthur Parsons, Randolph.  
11 Clement Louanis, Bradford.  
900 Charles Edwards Gilley, Tunbridge.  
6 Joseph F. Louanis, Bradford.\*  
93 Ralph Flint Carpenter, Randolph.  
1112 Wm. Joseph Rabitaille, Graniteville.  
717 Max Augustus Thomas, Randolph.\*  
388 William Henry Smith, No. Haverhill, N. H.  
773 Bernard J. Butler, So. Strafford.  
25 Philip Robie Brooks, Bradford.  
392 Haskel Richard Carlson, Newbury.  
889 Edward Steadman Folsom, Tunbridge.

705 John Clyde Preston, Randolph Ctr.  
578 Philido Poirier, Randolph.  
297 Charles Henry Webster, E. Corinth.  
321 Fred Elmer Jewell, Corinth.  
736 Frary B. Buell, So. Strafford.\*  
1002 Clarence Walton Beede, Washington.  
1101 Paul Dunham Barnard, Williams-town.

974 Otto Dan Simpson, Washington.  
320 Charles John Rice, Corinth.  
1010 Ralph Alvin Badger, West Fairlee.  
221 Everett Flanders Spear, Chelsea.  
292 Hubert Chas. Trombley, Corinth.  
822 Claud T. Clark, East Thetford.  
477 John Francis Dalton, Wells River.  
657 Julian Irwin Carpenter, East Bethel.  
1143 Earl Roscoe Seaver, Williamstown.  
622 Henry Joseph Race, Randolph Ctr.  
958 Lovell Warren Lathrop, Vershire.  
357 Leslie Clark Griffin, Fairlee.  
961 Joseph Terence Doyle, Vershire.  
349 Fred Walter Brown, Fairlee.  
501 Harry Rodman Blake, Orange.  
664 Dean Elan Wiley, Randolph.  
383 James Cook Stevens, Newbury.  
926 Clifton A. Whitney, Tunbridge.  
1022 Alvah Leo Hatch, So. Fairlee.  
753 Aaron Vincent Mandigo, Strafford.  
568 Roy McAllister Bragg, Randolph.  
1132 John Edward Leonard, Williams-town.

121 Bennett Carleton Hall, Braintree.  
1064 Alphonse Allaire, Williamstown.  
858 Elmer Moulton, West Topsham.  
424 Alfred Alix, Randolph.  
356 Roland Hillman Gardner, Fairlee.  
Following is a list of persons exempted or discharged from the service of the United States by the Orange county board:

360 Scott Edison Haselton, Wells River.  
571 Everett Bingham, Randolph.  
704 Henry Hunt Heath, East Bethel.  
112 Carl Jerome Stowe, Randolph.  
805 Harry A. Paige, Thetford Center.  
1142 Ralph Waterman Gale, Williamstown.

327 Will Sidney Severe, Corinth.  
957 Joseph More Sleeper, Vershire.  
545 Morton Harrison Dean, Fairlee.  
590 Arthur Seymour Austin, Randolph.  
134 Sherwood D. Christopher, Brookfield.

51 Dexter M. Renfrew, Bradford.  
406 Uriar Napoleon Grant, Newbury.  
588 Paul Andrew Brigham, East Bethel.  
144 Lee Kimball Darling, Vershire.  
122 Elmer C. Woodworth, Randolph.  
642 Clarence Warren Goss, Randolph Ctr.  
906 Charles Ernest Welch, Tunbridge.  
950 Fred Willis Mero, West Fairlee.  
919 Burt Henry Lambert, Tunbridge.  
814 Ray A. Powell, Post Mills.

1070 Henry J. Badger, Williamstown.  
738 Roger Alger Hyde, Strafford.  
1118 Gedeas Gagnon, Williamstown.  
504 Charles W. Richardson, Barre.  
1091 Wilbur Howard Thompson, Williamstown.

312 Frank Merrill Madison, Corinth.  
90 Mark F. Sumner, Randolph.  
191 Fred Glysson Keyes, Brookfield.  
168 Joseph Dushane, Brookfield.  
1023 Harold Cus, Bard, West Fairlee.  
174 Ira Allen Rogers, Brookfield.  
278 Leland Joseph Everett, E. Corinth.  
49 Walter B. Renfrew, Bradford.  
8 Arthur B. Clogston, Bradford.

1160 Fred Arthur George, Williamstown.  
585 Edward Alpha Blake, E. Randolph.  
781 Fred Ernest Aldrich, Post Mills.  
1035 George Raymond Judd, W. Fairlee.  
438 Raymond Anderson Stanley, Wells River.

878 Ralph D. Thurston, West Topsham.  
1059 Harley Elias Marble, Williamstown.  
380 H. Eugene Hood, Groton.  
331 Chas. Ernest Tullar, Corinth.  
1108 Hormidas Rouse, Williamstown.  
492 Fred James Vincent, Wells River.  
1049 David Lester Blakeney, Williamstown.

715 Walter Horace Kilburn, Randolph.  
562 Gerald Chas. Stevens, Randolph.  
488 Benjamin H. Wright, Newbury.  
103 Thomas Anthony Jarvis, Randolph.  
1057 Carl Franklin Robinson, Williamstown.

1037 Augustus Chas. LaBarron, Williamstown.  
30 Joseph E. Peters, Bradford.  
608 Frederick Amos Chamberlain, East Randolph.

519 Ernest J. Bisson, Orange.  
856 Eugene B. Andross, E. Corinth.  
939 Leslie Robert Patten, Tunbridge.  
700 Glenn A. Webster, Randolph.  
709 Harold Lee Smith, Randolph.

1151 George John Wilfore, Williamstown.  
368 Eddie LeMay, West Rumney, N. H. (Alien).  
656 George Wm. Strickland, E. Bethel.  
848 Eugene L. Williams, Topsham.  
130 Leo Nichols Flint, Randolph.  
840 David R. Eastman, Topsham.

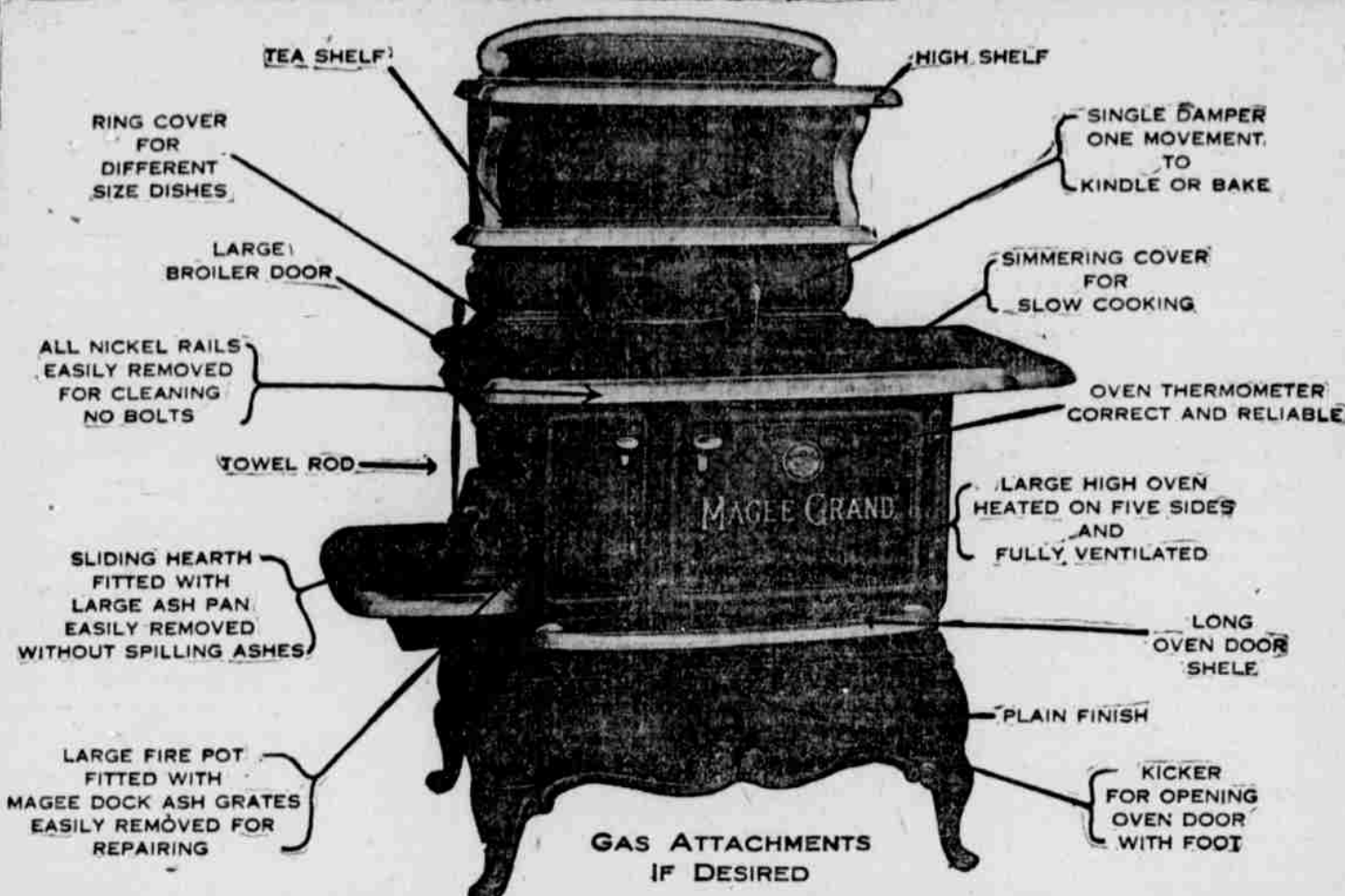
300 William Henry Murphy, Corinth.  
332 Wyness Edward Tucker, Orange.  
336 Louis James Ackerman, Fairlee.  
303 Van E. Woodcock, Corinth.  
1077 Abner Arthur Cross, Williamstown.

323 Julian Dearborn Eaton, Corinth.  
735 Harold Henry Fulton, Strafford.  
800 Archibald B. Wilmut, Thetford (limited).

1102 James J. Armstrong, Williamstown.  
222 Julian Ray Slack, Chelsea.  
470 Frank Leighton Kimball, Wells River.

557 Chas. Scott Howard, Randolph.  
441 Roy Buchanan Cook, Newbury.  
29 Kenneth Clark Butler, Bradford.

# MAGEE RANGES



THE New MAGEE GRAND, one of the best ranges built and sold at a popular price; a great baker; always ready to do a big day's work. Your kitchen will be complete with one.

## The N. D. Phelps Co.

## Topics of the Home and Household.

Clothespins that are dipped in white enamel paint can be kept perfectly clean.

Biscuits may be shaped in a variety of ways, but they should always be small.

A too stiff icing for cake may be softened and also improved in taste by adding a spoonful of cream and beating it thoroughly.

In preparing cereals remember that long, slow cooking, with the necessary amount of salt best brings out the flavor of the cereal.

When putting away winter clothes after giving them a good airing and brushing, fold each suit, placing tissue paper in the folds, and lay it in a tailor's pasteboard box; then slip the box into a clean pillow-case, taking care to see that there are no holes in it. It is better to buy cheap, new, unleached pillow-cases for the purpose. Fasten the loose end of the pillow-case by rolling it over a stick and pinning it securely. If the garments are carefully brushed, and there are no holes where a moth can enter, no camphor nor tar paper will be necessary. Label the boxes and put them on shelves in the attic.

### Can and Can Now.

Only well matured onions should be used for drying. Remove the tops, roots and outside papery covering then slice in one-eighth inch pieces and dry as soon as possible. Another way is to blanch in boiling water for five minutes after slicing and then dry in thin layers as above.

Leeks may be handled in the same way as onions except the strips are a little thicker.

Dried Potatoes—Sweet and Irish: Use only sound mature ones. Wash and boil or steam until nearly done. Peel, run through meat grinder or ricer and spread on trays in thin layers until brittle. Toasting slightly after drying will improve flavor. Another method is to cut in one quarter inch slices instead of mincing, the rest of the process being the same.

Pumpkins and squash should be sound and well ripened. Cut crosswise, peel, and remove all seeds and soft parts. Cut in one quarter inch slices and dry on trays or on string. If desirable the vegetable may be cut into one-half inch strips, peeled and the seeds and soft parts removed then blanched in boiling water for three minutes after which the strips are dried as above.

Be sure to condition all dried products by pouring from one box to another daily for several days and then store in moisture proof containers in place free from insects and vermin.

### Grind Your Own Meals.

If you want old-fashioned corn meal try rubbing whole corn through a clean coffee grinder, says the state college of agriculture, in a statement about the food situation, which continues:

Faced by a shortage in the wheat crop, Americans can substitute corn bread for white bread, with advantage to health and pocketbook. It is said that by diverting one-tenth of our enormous corn crop into bread the shortage of wheat would not be as serious as it now seems.

This adjustment of human rations to meet new conditions of crop production, has been worked out in Europe during the last three years, and in some cases the food habits of a nation have been changed radically. Even before the war Germany is said to have been on a "pork ration" because hogs require less land per unit to produce than do sheep or cattle. If the United States is forced to use more corn bread there will be no serious upset in industry, and even if the live stock must be reduced, because of less corn, that condition will be but temporary, and substitutes for animal food are easier to make than in the case of human food.

Before the days of huge flour mills corn meal was made of whole corn, and many older folk lament the change to a meal with the germs of the corn taken out by the bolting process. There are still a few small mills turning out water-ground corn meal from whole corn, and persons living near these mills can obtain fresh meal. Meal made from whole corn does not keep as long as other corn meal and should be used soon after it is ground.

Dorothy Dexter.

Consoling.

Landsman—I say, is this boat quite safe?

Captain R. N. (on leave)—Rather!—Simply can't sink her. I know because I've had her over three times this morning.—Passing Show.

### POTATO "DON'TS"

(1) Don't injure the selling and storing quality of your potatoes by careless digging.

(2) Don't glut the fall market and injure your winter market by placing large quantities of ungraded stock on the market at harvesting time.

(3) Don't ship any frost-damaged potatoes. It is disastrous.

(4) Don't demoralize the already over-burdened transportation facilities by shipping cull potatoes. Unless potatoes are extremely high in price, culls will not bring transportation charges.

(5) Don't overlook the advantages of "machine sizes." They are proving of great value in many shipping sections.

(6) Don't expect machine sizes to grade for quality—only human hands can grade out the defective tubers.

(7) Don't mix No. 1 and No. 2 grade potatoes. There are customers who desire each separately, but do not want them mixed.

(8) Don't overlook the potato grades recommended by the United States department of agriculture and the United States food administration.

A Relishing Drink  
A Healthful Drink  
A Satisfying Drink  
Always Ready—

## INSTANT POSTUM

—the time it takes for hot water to reach the cup.

